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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

801-909 G St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

VOL. 2, NO. 20. WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 17, 1912 WHOLE NO. 72.

LA FOLLETTE CHARGES RIFLING OF MAIL

Washington, Aug. 17.—During the early part of the present Congress Senator La Follette introduced in the Senate a bill restoring to the postal employes the citizenship rights of which they had been deprived by Executive orders issued by ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft. In order that he might secure first-hand information the Senator sent out a circular letter to a large number of employes in the postal service, and as a result received several thousand replies, the answers indicating that the Senator's bill was generally favored by the men in the postal service.

The replies brought to light the further fact that the Post-office Department was using questionable measures to coerce employes. Men in the service were dismissed without cause, demoted and transferred at the behest of the department because they insisted on exercising their rights as American citizens.

A companion bill to Senator La Follette's was also introduced in the House by Congressman Lloyd, which finally became incorporated in an amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill. The Post-office appropriation bill, with this amendment, finally reached the Senate.

When this amendment came up for discussion in the Senate Senator La Follette recounted the fact that he had circularized the employes and made the astounding charge that the officials of the Post-office Department had rifled his mail in an attempt to delve into the investigation he was making into the postal service. The Senator declared that "his mail had been subjected to an espionage which was a disgrace to the republic," and presented for inspection a large bundle of letters which he said had been tampered with.

The Senator urged the adoption of the amendment giving the postal employes the right to organize, and emphatically declared that these men should have the right to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

Senator La Follette, after making his charges, said that men were removed from the railway mail service "for no other reason than that they joined organizations designated to improve labor conditions in the service." He cited several instances, including the case of George W. Nichols, who, after twenty-two years in the service of the department, was suspended shortly after he became a candidate for office of Railway Mail Clerks' Protective Association. The Senator discussed the "gag" rules promulgated by ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft. He had read into the record several letters from mail clerks in which they denounced his circular letters. He asserted that the officials of the department recognized only one organization in the service—the Letter Carriers' Association—the, he said, was dominated by the officials of the department.

The Senator, in defending the right of postal employes to organize, said the whole attempt to prevent organization was directed at the American Federation of Labor at the behest of the postal authorities. "They, too, have their power," he said, "to control the ballot and exercise more and more influence over the private affairs of their subordinates."

WRECKS ON RAILROADS.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The chief inspector of the Interstate Commerce Commission has reported that the use of old wooden cars and the running of fast trains over a damaged section of track on the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad caused the death of nine persons and the injury of fifty-five on May 6 last. A train on the St. Louis and San Francisco was derailed at Rogers, Ark., one of the cars rolling into the ditch, resulting in the injury of several passengers.

A coal train split asunder at St. Charles, Va., on the Virginia and Southwestern Railway, killing the engineer and a coal worker.

In the Baltimore and Ohio yards at Washington, D. C., a runaway freight train caused havoc, several persons injured, four persons, one probably fatally.

On the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad two persons were killed and twenty injured at Dorchester, Mass., when the train left the track, rounding a curve.

The engineer of a Soo Line train was killed when his train ran into an open switch at Trout Lake, Wis.

On the Boston division of the New Haven road a wreck occurred in the Boston yards, resulting in the death of five persons and the injury of fifty others.

The wreck on the Providence division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad caused the death of seven and injury of forty others.

The general manager of the Lake Shore Railroad has issued an admonition to engineers, conductors, and firemen on that road as follows: "Safety is the first consideration, so never take a chance."

STEEL MAIL CARS COMING.

Washington, Aug. 17.—One of the important provisions contained in the post-office appropriation bill is that which provides the steel railway mail car. The position usually assigned the mail car in the make-up of the train is the most perilous, as submitted by reference to the fatalities caused in railroad wrecks. The House of Representatives favors requiring the railroad directives favors requiring the railroads to retire 25 per cent of their wooden cars each year until 1917, after which time only cars of steel construction shall be in use. The Senate idea is somewhat different, allowing the railroads a year's grace, but requiring that they shall replace 25 per cent of the wooden mail cars each year. In either case there would be no wooden cars used after the expiration of five years. Organization and agitation on the part of the mail clerks, led by the American Federation of Labor, is responsible for bringing Congress to the realization that steel cars are necessary for the safety of the mail clerks and is humanitarian legislation that cannot be ignored.

MUNICIPAL COAL MINES.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Secretary Fisher, of the Interior Department, has issued an executive order withdrawing from the public domain 40 acres of coal land adjacent to Grand Junction, Col., upon the request of Congressman Taylor, of that State. The secretary has also drafted and presented a bill which provides that when, in his discretion, to patent 640 acres of government coal land for each city and 160 acres for each town under conditions providing for municipal and continuous development of the coal, the prevention of any assignment or transfer of the land, safeguarding of the health and safety of miners and others handling the coal, the prevention of any waste of mineral resources, and such other restrictions. If the plan as outlined is carried into effect municipalities and responsible distances of coal bearing lands will be enabled to procure coal at a greatly reduced rate without fear to the best interests of the coal diggers.

CONTEMPT CASE COSTLY.

Washington, Aug. 17.—A deficiency appropriation for the District of Columbia Supreme Court of $4,000 is asked of Congress because of expenses in connection with the contempt proceedings against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and Vice President Mitchell. The request for this appropriation has been transmitted to the Senate by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh on behalf of Attorney General Wickersham.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.

Cleveland, Aug. 17.—The local union of Sheet Metal Workers is making good progress in increasing its membership and in other ways. Three new shops have recently been signed up, the Welch Manufacturing Company, one of the largest in the country, being one of them. Negotiations are under way to sign several other firms, and agreements are predicted shortly.

ASPIRANT FOR CONGRESS.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 17.—Carl C. Van Dyke, chairman of the tenth division of the Railway Mail Association, who led the fight for the tenth division against the "gag" rules of the Post-office Department and the executive orders of ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft, has announced that he is a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Fourth Congressional District. The tenth division of the association, as a whole, is and has been dominated by the Post-office Department, the interests of the clerks being of large part being subordinated to the selfish interests of departmental officials. Van Dyke, together with the minority of the association, has persistently fought for the right to organize the railway mail clerks into an aggressive trade union, untrammeled by officialdom. The American Federation of Labor has also been active in an endeavor to secure the passage of legislation eliminating the "gag" rule, and has thus succeeded in securing an amendment in the post-office appropriation bill which passed Congress recently by a large vote. The success which has come, in a legislative way, by the election of trade union Congressmen has induced many trade unionists to seek nomination and election, as in the case of Congressman Lloyd and the announcement of Mr. Van Dyke to enter the field as a candidate for Congress is indicative of the growing sentiment among active union men to aspire for congressional honors.

SEVEN-YEAR TENURE.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Following the action of the Senate the House of Representatives has concurred in the action taken to inaugurate a seven-year tenure of office for Government officials, except in the District of Columbia. The vote upon the conference report in the House was emphatic, it being 161 yeas to 78 nays. The provision for a seven-year tenure was opposed to the measure asserted that the adoption of this measure meant a return to the old spoils system. The bill provides that employes in the classified service are to hold their positions for seven years, at the end of which time, if they can show competency and efficiency, another appointment for another seven-year term may be made. Under the bill claimed by those in opposition that the securing of reappointment would result in the creation of a machine that would resurrect the old system in vogue previous to the adoption of the civil service code would be employes of the Government were the political pawns of Senators and Congressmen.

BOSTON MOLDERS ON STRIKE.

Boston, Aug. 17.—Over 300 members of the steel and brass molders and coremakers in a large number of foundries and shops in the city recently left their work in an effort to establish a minimum standard wage rate of $3.50 for the nine-hour workday and a 50 per cent increase in piecework rates for the men of every branch. Some weeks ago the molders notified their employers of their desire to inaugurate the standard rate and conditions on August 1, but many refused to concede. About that time the leading the firm that employs the largest number of men, and nearly all the brass foundries conceded the rate, and the men are at work.

BEFORE DELEGATION.

Washington, Aug. 17.—President Gompers appeared before the house of representatives Democratic Congressional delegation in response to an invitation to present a statement relative to Justice Dunne's resolution for the Panama Canal monument case. Aside from an oral statement President Gompers submitted a brief outline of the proceedings in writing, and offered to provide the delegation with whatever data it desired if in his possession.

ORGANIZATION WAVE.

Eureka, Cal., Aug. 17.—During the past three months organizations of electricians, plasterers, bod carriers, laborers, shingle weavers, and retail clerks have been effected. This city, being in the lumber district, has been handicapped by the lumber companies, whose employes are paid low wages and work long hours. The wave of organization now on will redound to the benefit of the men themselves and also to the business interests of the city.

GIRLS FOR MESSENGERS.

Pittsburg, Aug. 17.—It is stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company will put girls in as messengers in its offices in this city in the near future. The company is employing girls as messengers in Connellsville, Greensburg, and some of the smaller cities.

IN THE MAW OF MAMMON

Corporations Yielding Dividends, Both Cash and Stock.

Washington, Aug. 17.—With every demand for an increased wage comes the plea that enterprises are unable to increase their expenses by acceding to wage advances. Yet with every issue of the financial papers columns are devoted to the activities of large corporations in gathering increased business and dividends. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has just reported that its net profits for the fiscal year ended June 30 was $4,174,385, showing an increase of $2,862,221 over 1911. Incoming orders of the United States Steel Corporation show a decided improvement and plants are working to full capacity, with insufficient men.

An item occurring in the daily papers recently is interesting. It occurring under the head of "Wall Street News." "The pile is thick with rumors of extra dividends, cash and stock. When report isn't busy with some new melon to cut subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company or the American Tobacco Company, it talks of Sears, Roebuck, or the National Chemical. It is said almost positively that before the year is up the directors of the General Chemical will vote to give away to stockholders a stock dividend running anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent. In support of this prediction it is cited that the company's surplus is something $5,500,000."

The American Tobacco Company recently distributed a 20 per cent extra dividend, the payment totaling $5,000,000. It is stated that this sum represents the proceeds of the sale of subsidiary properties consummated upon the "smashing" of the Tobacco Trust. Since this trust has been "smashed" the market value of its securities have greatly increased and the profits of the business phenomenally increased.

The International Harvester Company, now going through the dissolution process, will put a big melon shortly, with its stock exceedingly strong.

Millions of money are being invested in electrical enterprises. Instead of anticipating coal, latent heat and power will be conveyed to industrial and other centers by wire in the form of electricity. The uses to which electricity is being applied are being multiplied, at a rate not comprehended by the public.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent on preferred and 2½ per cent on common stock, payable quarterly. The dividends are based by the company for the fiscal year and available for dividends was $23,252,000.

These items are selected at random, but give a succinct portrayal of the general trend in the business world.

DEMAND INCREASED PRICE.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 17.—According to a local report, the State Board of Control and Supply has asked the Rellance-Sterling Company, which has a uniform-making contract for work at the State prison, to make an agreement to pay more for the garments than is called for by the contract. Instead of doing so, the board has concluded that the State is losing its prison labor cheaply, and that it has been decided to make an effort to get the rates increased. The Providence Central Labor Union was requested to have representatives present at a recent meeting of the board, and the representatives of the Sterling Company increased the rates in the contract. In reply to this request the board was assured that the proposition was not to be entertained by the directors of the company. If the demand of the board is rejected, it is rumored that other work will be sought and effort to secure a readjustment. The contract with the company, which is renewed for a second period of five years a few months ago, according to report, calls for the making of a dozen or more dozen for manufacturing shirts, the company furnishing its own machinery and operatives, the State furnishing the power.

RAILROAD MAINTENANCE MEN.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—President A. B. Lowe, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, announces that on his recent trip to Augusta, Ga., the arbitration of wage differences between the organization and the Charleston and West Carolina Railway resulted favorably for the maintenance men, the necessity for a third arbitrator or umpire being avoided. The representative of the maintenance men and one from the railroad reaching an understanding and agreement. The decision are also on with the Georgia Southern and Florida, looking toward a readjustment of working conditions and wage scale.

SHINGLE WEAVERS.

Seattle, Aug. 17.—The secretary of the International Shingle Weavers' Union reports that for the first time in history the Taylor & McLaughlin Shingle Company at Ballard, Wash., is paying the union scale of wages to shingle weavers. The scale also applies to the shingle mill of which the same company at Tyrrad. The Portland, Ore., strike for the union scale is still on, with the strikers firm and confident. The Seattle market is in better condition than for the past several years.

AFTER CONTRACT LABOR.

Washington, Aug. 17.—As soon as the pending legislation against the large woolen firms of England, Boston, and Barre, Vt., for violation of the contract labor law is disposed of, it is the intention of the Department of Commerce and Labor to commence a sweeping investigation of New England's methods to determine whether the contract labor law is being violated.

THE SEAMEN'S BILL.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The seamen's bill, which passed the House recently, was up for a hearing before a sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce in the Senate on August 12. Efforts are being made to secure action on this measure by the Senate before the adjournment, with apparently fair prospects for success.

PATTERNMAKERS WIN.

Cleveland, Aug. 17.—The patternmakers have won their struggle. Agreements having been reached whereby an immediate increase has been granted, and on April 1, 1913, a still further increase is to be had, making the minimum wage 6 cents per hour. All firms have signed the new agreement and the men are at work.

WYOMING MINERS AGREE.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 17.—The miners and operators of this State have reached an agreement, and a working contract has been signed for the coming two years.

FEDERATION WINS.

Washington, Aug. 17. — The American Federation of Labor has won its fight in Congress for the right of the postal employes to organize and affiliate with organizations of their own selection. Efforts were made by numerous Senators, notably Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Senator Sutherland of Utah, and Senator Root of New York, to secure an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill prohibiting employes of the postal service joining organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Their were unsuccessful in their attempt.

The provisions of the bill relating to the right of postal employes to organize, as passed by the Senate August 12, removes the ban placed against the American Federation of Labor by the officials of the Post-office Department. The amendment adopted by the House in reference to this phase of the question was concurred in by the Senate by adding that the postal organizations should not be affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike or proposing to assist them in any strike against the United States."

In view of the fact that the American Federation of Labor imposes no obligation or duty upon any affiliated organization to strike, the prohibition does not operate against the A. F. of L. Further, the A. F. of L. has on record before the Committee on Civil Service Reform on the question of strike of employes of the government in particular.

Senator Smith of South Carolina, Reed of Missouri, La Follette of Wisconsin, Clapp of Minnesota, Cummins of Kenyon of Iowa, Poindexter of Washington, and Williams of Mississippi were conspicuous in their advocacy of preserving to Federal employes their citizenship rights.

SENATOR NELSON UNLOADS.

Washington, Aug. 17.—During the discussion on the Post-office appropriation bill in the Senate on August 10, Senator Nelson of Minnesota came out in the open against the Amalgamated Association of Labor. The effusions of the Senator were omitted while discussing the amendment adopted by the House clearly defining the right of postal employes to form or join labor organizations of their own selection. The Post-office Department is opposed to postal employes affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, and where organizations have been formed under the Federation the Post-office Department has sought out and has victimized the members.

The amendment adopted by the House protects the inalienable right of the postal employes to join any organization they see fit, but Senator Nelson, who was not unexpected, took a slam at the Federation entirely ignoring the action taken by the American Federation of Labor in declaring that the "last resort of employes of private business concerned in controversies with employers was the strike, but that the last resort of government employes to redress grievances was legislation." In part, Senator Nelson said:

"I think Senators will realize, on reflection, what a calamity it would be to the people if the organizations of postal employes affiliated with some radical outside labor organization should go on strike and hold up the Post-office Department. There is no use minicing these matters; we might as well talk plainly. I am in favor of the railway postal employes, many of whom are my friends and acquaintances, being allowed, without restriction, by section 6 to Congress collectively or to the members of Congress individually or to go to the officials of the department, or to any other person in any form or manner they like, and to form organizations such as they now have within the lines of the service, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are outside agitators who are anxious to draw the postal employes in connection with something like the American Federation of Labor, and we ought to protect them from any such calamity as that—a calamity to both them and to the postal service."

PROVISION FOR SAFETY AT SEA.

Washington, Aug. 17.—A bill has just passed the House of Representatives providing for safeguards for ocean travelers. Since the Titanic disaster many measures have been introduced in Congress with a view to regulating the operation of vessels, to the end that every possible known safeguard for the preservation of life be available. The bill adopted by the house provides that every passenger carrying vessel plying between foreign ports and United States ports for every passenger a member of the crew, and with life boats sufficient to remove from a stricken ship all persons on board. The bill also provides for the inspection of ocean-going steamers by those flying foreign flags, but which touch at United States ports.

GRASPING STEEL MOLOCH

Devours Immense Profits in Every Field of Operation.

Washington, Aug. 17.—In the report of the committee to investigate violations of the anti-trust act, particularly directed toward the activities of the United States Steel Corporation, there is much interesting information relative to the conduct of that gigantic commercial enterprise. The charge is made in the report to the "company supply store." Not unlike other monopolistic business concerns the Steel Corporation invades every avenue where profit can be procured. The following is an excerpt upon this phase of the corporation's activity:

"As bearing on the question of employers' duty to the State the organization in regard to the establishment of the company supply stores is important. The evidence before the committee shows that it is the custom of the company where steel and iron plants are established and towns and villages grow up around the company's plants, through a subsidiary company known as the Union Supply Company, to open stores to supply its employes with groceries, provisions, and kindred articles—in fact household necessity, together with powder, fuse, and other supplies—in fact, everything the employes desire to live or to conduct their operations as employes of the company.

"The local grocer, baker, meat and fish dealer, apothecary, blacksmith, carpenter, shoe, wood, and other dealers are brought into direct competition with the Steel Corporation stores. It may be stated that this is not in keeping with their own employes, who constitute 95 per cent of their custom. So much so the employes are obliged by any law or rule of the company to buy at the company store. It is undoubtedly true that they all understand they will be the better considered for doing so.

"The company supply stores are known just what is coming in wages every day and week to each employe who deals at the company store. No other concern possesses has the benefit of this information. This enables the company supply store to extend credit and to the extent of wages actually due or earned. The result is practically no cash business, with little no losses in bad debts. The fact that the Steel Corporation does not attempt to undersell other dealers is exemplified where it deals with its own employes, shows pretty conclusively that it has no desire to engage in the trade except in ordinary conditions in ordinary competition. It limits its stores to places where it feels it necessary to do so to protect its employes.

"The profits made and dividends declared to the Steel Corporation by this system of supply stores, we think, are enormous and are the result of the superiority entirely out of the ordinary. This supply company was organized in March, 1902, when the Steel Corporation itself was organized. Its capital stock is $500,000. Its corporate name is Union Supply Company. During the years 1902-1903 the subsidiary corporation declared dividends of 120,000; 1904, $250,000; 1905, $400,000; 1906, $600,000; 1907, $500,000; 1908, $250,000; 1909, $440,000, and 1910, $1,175,000. The total profits which this corporation earned and paid its parent company, the United States Steel Corporation, during the years 1902-1910 was $4,000,000 in eight years on retail supplies sold almost wholly to its own employes."

FIGHTING PRINTING PRESSMEN.

Rogersville, Tenn., Aug. 17.—Secretary Orr, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, in a recent communication, says: "I am bringing to the attention of the labor world the action of the newspaper Publishers' Association, in its national aspect, assumed, beginning with the Chicago lockout, on August 8, services were received from the Spokane, Wash., union that the members of the organization had been cut out of the Review and Chronicle, the working agreement having expired August 2, the publishers refusing to renew the contract. The union, using the same language as the publishers in Chicago—that they would further confer with the individual men as a union, but would allow them to work in the press rooms as individuals, with no privileges, and that they had no right to establish the open shop by refusing to enter into agreements. The cities now affected by the local lockouts are Chicago, St. Paul, Sacramento, Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, Wash., being in connection with the Chicago lockout."

STREET CAR MEN FAVORED.

Boston, Aug. 17.—The striking employes of the Boston Elevated Railway Company have won the last of their demands from the company. The state board of conciliation and arbitration has decided that the men who struck have had been declared of wrongdoing and had not been acquitted, should be restored to work on their old ratings. The company has agreed to reinstate the men in groups of 100 or 200 a day, and they are all back to work. The men who stayed on the cars during the strike are now joining the union in large numbers. The strike was a severe one, but now that the contest is won the men propose to hold secure their rights and maintain the union.

WEAVERS WIN LONG CONTEST.

Holyoke, Mass., Aug. 17.—The strike of the weavers at the Windsam Silk Company, which began in the early autumn for a 15 per cent increase, ended recently, when, after a conference between the representatives of the company and the strikers, an agreement was reached by which the strikers are to receive a 7½ per cent increase. In addition the 130 weavers about 130 other employes were affected by the strike.

WIDOW GETS YEAR'S SALARY.

Washington, Aug. 17.—By a special act of Congress the widow of John Farrell, a Bureau of Mines rescuer, who lost his life several months ago while in the performance of his duty, has been given $1,000, one year's salary. Since the death of Farrell Congress has granted to the employes of the Bureau of Mines in the general compensation act, which provides for the payment of one year's salary to the heirs of all employes killed while engaged in hazardous occupations.

VOTING ON RAILROAD STRIKE.

Macon, Ga., Aug. 17.—A strike vote is being taken by the conductors, trainmen, and yardmen on nineteen railroads south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, with every indication that the men will vote in favor of the proposition to strike. The ballots will be sent in by mail and the result be announced soon.

MINIMUM WAGE IN BRITISH COAL FIELDS

Washington, Aug. 17.—The British coal miners' strike, which spread out over many weeks, and which was finally terminated by Parliament enacting a measure recognizing the principle of a minimum wage, has not proven to be the panacea capable of curing the industrial ills with which the miners are afflicted. The act provided for district boards in the various colliery districts through which a minimum wage could be fixed for the various classes of workers employed in and around the mines. Since the enactment of this measure many of the district boards have arrived at an agreement and established a minimum wage.

In spite of this fact, however, there has been much dissatisfaction manifested, and representatives of the miners from over twenty districts have presented their views to the prime minister, asserting that the minimum rates fixed for coal miners by the district boards are considerably below the average wages. The minimum wage act, so-called, passed by Parliament has no starving provisions attached for noncompliance by either employer or workman.

The workday is generally eight hours for miners, except in Durham and Northumberland, where the miners' workday is six hours. Other workers aside of the mines work longer hours, nine and ten hours being the usual workday.

That a comprehensive idea of the exact status of the result attained by the district boards in arriving at a minimum, the following table gives in detail the rates decreed by the boards in the various districts where the district boards made awards, the blank columns indicating either a failure to reach a solution or no report:

District.	Rates demanded		Rates conceded	
	Piecework.	Day work.	Piecework.	Day work.
South Wales	$1.73-$1.82	$1.46	$1.68	$1.17
Northumberland	1.46-1.74		$1.34-1.46	1.17
Durham	1.48½		1.34	1.16
Cumberland	1.22		1.22	1.10
Lancashire	1.70		1.22	1.58
Cleveland	1.42		1.22	1.34
North Staffordshire	1.46- 1.70		1.22	1.46
South Staffordshire	1.70		1.22	1.22
Leicestershire	1.74		1.22	1.10
Forest of Dean			1.22	1.34
Yorkshire	1.82- 1.94		1.32	1.40- 1.64
Cannock Chase	1.46- 1.70		1.32	1.82- 1.58
South Staffordshire	1.46- 1.74		1.32	1.22- 1.58
Warwick	1.46- 1.70		1.22	1.30- 1.70
Worcester	1.46- 1.70		1.22	
Shropshire	1.46- 1.70		1.22	1.34- 1.46
North Wales	1.46- 1.82		1.22	1.34- 1.46
Nottinghamshire	1.82		1.22	1.34- 1.70
North Wales	1.46		1.22	1.22- 1.58
Somerset	1.70		1.22	
Bristol	1.46		1.22	
Scotland	1.46		1.22	1.34- 1.42

SENATE JUDICIARY HEARING.

Washington, Aug. 17.—On August 12 President Gompers appeared before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in advocacy of the Clayton injunction limitation bill, which passed the House some time ago. The sub-committee, through its chairman, Senator Root, of New York, promised to the information that the Senate would not consider this measure before adjournment, which will undoubtedly occur within a week or two. However, President Gompers stated that he desired to reply to some of the statements made before the committee at one of its previous hearings by opponents of the bill, who had referred to decisions against members of organized labor that were entirely devoid of truth. Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and Vice President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, addressed the committee, and denied in toto the charges that had been made against them by John P. Wise, editor of the Iron Molders' Journal, also appeared before the committee, and subsequently the statement made by Mr. Howard Valentine, Mr. Frey read into the record a letter from the secretary of conference between the National Founders' Association and the Allis-Chalmers Company, which had for its object the destroying of the Molders' Union. This conspiracy was uncovered by hearings before a court commissioner at Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. Members of the Iron Molders' Union on strike, or active in union affairs, were discharged, and blacklisted from men and moulders, and maimed, but union iron workers were hired in their stead. As the result of the death of Peter J. Cramer, a union iron molder, the evidence was so conclusive against the Allis-Chalmers Company as being responsible for the murder that the company offered to settle the case out of court before the conclusion of the trial, which was accepted.

The refutation and proving false of the statements of opponents before the subcommittee of the Judiciary committee, together with the incorporation of the court records disclosing a criminal conspiracy against union labor, and the representatives of the various unions, smashing associations in a decidedly unfavorable light.

PRINTERS' CONVENTION.

Cleveland, Aug. 17.—The International Typographical Union has been in annual session here this week, with 326 delegates and a large number of visitors present. Reports of the officers were voluminous and covered every phase of activity of the organization, including the strike of printers in Chicago growing out of the pressmen's lockout, a representative of the pressmen's union also being present and refused an opportunity to appear before the convention. President Lynch declared that the representative was no longer an accredited member of the stereotypers' union. An effort was made to inaugurate longer periods between conventions, but this met with the disapproval of the delegates. Discussion was had on many important matters affecting every phase of the printing business.

BROTHERHOOD RWY. CARMEN.

Kansas City, Aug. 17.—The secretary of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen reports that a new lodge has been instituted on the Canadian Northern at Melville, Manitoba, Canada. The secretary also states that letters are on file at the general office from numerous lodges announcing that work is peaceful and that the agreements signed with the railroad companies by which the carmen desiring to secure work will be furnished information as to the location of vacancies by application to the general office. Secretary Weeks says: "Good carmen are needed almost everywhere, and there is no need for any carman working for any road that is unfair."

BRICK AND TILE MAKERS.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The secretary of the Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance reports that the Wassal Paving Brick Company of Glouster, Ohio, and the Tiffany Enamel Brick Company of Monessen, Pa., employing about 600, recently signed a three-year union shop agreement with the organization and from now on the product of the company will bear the union label. The Tiffany Enamel Brick Company of Monessen, Pa., employing about 600, recently signed a three-year union shop agreement with the organization and from now on the product of the company will bear the union label. The Tiffany Enamel Brick Company of Monessen, Pa., employing about 600, recently signed a three-year union shop agreement with the organization and from now on the product of the company will bear the union label.

FREIGHT HANDLERS STRIKE.

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 17.—One thousand freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways at Port Arthur and Fort William struck this morning for an increase in wages and a demand was made for an increase of 5 cents per hour. Several other of the roads have granted the increase, but was declined.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS.

Washington, Aug. 17.—President A. Rosenberg, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, reported, among other things at the eleventh convention, that "the long hours that formerly oppressed the workers of our trade have disappeared. Eighty (80) per cent of our members do not work more than fifty hours a week. Some of our locals have, within the last two years, even gained an eight-hour day. Saturday afternoon work has been stepped throughout the leading markets of the country two weeks' duration at Cleveland. Ohio, $200,000 was disbursed in strike benefits. Since June 1, 1910, and up to June 30, 1912, sixty-two new local organizations were instituted, 35 to a few years ago the organization was composed of but 15 per cent of one nationality, and the territory of the organization was confined within a stone's throw of the general office in New York City. Now the organization is spread over the whole American continent, with locals as far West as California, as far South as Texas, and considerable membership in the several Canadian provinces. The membership is composed of fifteen different nationalities. The Italian element alone can be counted in thousands. "Of such a record can we be proud," he said.

Meyer London, attorney for the organization in New York City, remarked that he knew of no other body of workers that the impossible has happened that organization has been effected, the virtue of co-operation, the virtue of solidarity, the virtue of self-sacrifice in the interests of humanity.

"This union has now shown to the world that they, the workers, possess the noble virtue of sacrifice, and that all the theoretical philosophers, all the theoretical economists, all the scholars and all the platforms are worthless in comparison with one great solid fighting labor union. Organize your industries, not on narrow lines, not on competing lines, but on broad lines, and but with your eyes open to all progressive thought, your minds open to every progressive idea, and then, and then only, will the working class be prepared with the results that can only be attained by the united organization of the laboring classes."

Mr. A. Rosenberg, re-elected president by acclamation, Mr. John A. Dyche was re-elected general secretary-treasurer by acclamation, Mr. Max Pine, who had been first vice president, the other six vice presidents being Mr. Hillman, Mr. Perlstein, Mr. Shoor, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Siegel, Mr. Wittakin, Mr. A. Mitchell, and Mr. S. Slotchin.

CAMPAIGNING FOR CONGRESS.

Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 17.—Elmer S. Greenawalt, for many years president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, is now conducting an energetic campaign for Congress, he and Congressman Lloyd, of Scranton, Pa., having been nominated by the Fourth Democratic Convention for Congressman-at-Large. Mr. Greenawalt has been identified with the trade union movement in Pennsylvania for many years. He has been a delegate to the A. F. of L. conventions, has devoted his time largely in the interest of the wage earners. The trade unionists of Pennsylvania are rendering valuable aid to Mr. Greenawalt in promoting his candidacy.

ENGLISH TRADES AGREE.

London, Aug. 17.—By a vote of 16,000 against 2,805 the members of the British Amalgamated Society of Engineers have ratified the agreement between the engineering and Shipbuilding Employers' Federations and the twenty-three trade unions that have been affected, provided for the settlement of jurisdiction disputes without stoppage of work. The agreement will go into effect immediately on the east coast of Scotland, the Clyde, the west coast of England, Barrow, Liverpool, and Birkenhead.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 17.—A strike is being made to call out 8,000 coal miners in the Kanawha district, and against the guard system employed by the mines of Paint Creek Valley, where 10,000 men have been on strike for nearly two years. Efforts are being made to get the 2,500 men who have joined the strikers.

PAY FOR LABOR DAY.

Indianapolis, Aug. 17.—Governor Ralston has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of Indiana to observe Labor Day, September 2, by suspending all business and labor, and by assembling in their respective communities for the purpose of doing honor to the day and to the men who have made it possible.